

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, City, February 2.

Senate.—A message was received from the President transmitting the Lecompton Constitution which was read. In quote the several language of Gov. Walker, declaring that the city of Lawrence is the hotbed of Abolitionists, and saying that the dividing line in Kansas is not between those who are loyal to the government and those who are endeavoring to destroy it, but force of usurpation. It says that Kansas is at this day as much a Slave State as Georgia and South Carolina, and recommends the admission of Kansas under this Constitution as the only means of restoring tranquility; the people can amend it themselves as they think proper.

Mr. Bigler moved the printing of the message, and that it be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull was unwilling to let the matter pass from the consideration of the Senate without remark. He looked upon it as a perversion and incorrect history from the beginning to the end of the difficulties in Kansas. Even from the imper-
fect hearing of it read by the clerk it was in-
consistent with itself. The President recommends that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution on the ground even that it is in violation of the will of the people. The legislature which convened under that Constitution may provide as far as its change, and yet the author of that declaration tells you that the election to determine whether the people would support this last inquiry, this last crowning act of infamy. No matter if his whole life had been devoted to the interests of Slavery, if he caused now and refused to assent to these palpable frauds he was to be crushed out of the party.

Mr. Brown concurred most cordially in the message of the President. Saldin had increased a moment of the same length from which he found ad-
hesive to dissent.

He commented on the Nebraska Bill, argued that administration of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a violation of the principles of that act according to a fair construction of its provisions.

Mr. Douglass said he should reserve any reply which he might have to make to what his col-
leagues had said relative to the Nebraska Bill until a more accurate occasion.

Mr. Trowbridge said but for the character of the assault which Mr. Trumbull had thought proper to make on the message, he would have been anxious to let go to the country and vindicate the cause which had been the nature of that ass-
ault that he left it to his duty to take this opportunity to express his hearty co-operation in the policy the President has indicated, and at the same time express his gratification at the signal ability and power with which the great principle upon the bottom of that policy had been pre-
sented to the American people by the Chief Magistrate, who recommends the admission of Kansas under the Constitution just transmitted.

Honest—Williamson was brought in in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A resolution was passed requiring him to answer to questions to-morrow, he was remanded in custody till then.

Mr. Biscoe, made a report from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report from the majority, concluding with a resolution that the act of Com. Paulding in arresting Walker and followers was not authorized by the instructions given him by the Secretary of the Navy.

That while the Committee have no reason to believe that Com. Paulding acted from impro-
priety or intentions yet they regard it as a gross error which calls for the disapproval of an American Congress.

Mr. Sherman from the minority of the Com-
municated a substitute, that Com. Paulding is arresting Walker and his associates, and re-
questing them to the United States acted within the spirit of his instructions and deserved the ap-
probation of his country.

Mr. Seward remarked that he had his own views and would express them another time.

The report were referred to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, House adjoined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Dr. Bernheimel has had several long interviews with the President relative to affairs in Cuba. The Doctor says that the peo-
ple are disposed to peace, and would come to any reasonable terms of accommodation.

The bill reported to-day, by Senator Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, appro-
priates \$50,000 as indemnity to the owners of the Spanish schooner Amistad. The report of the majority is the same as that presented to the last Congress. The minority, Messrs. Seward and Foote contend in their report that Ross and Mason had no property in the fifty-three negro slaves, for which payment is proposed to be made, and were themselves violators of the law held the Africans in unlawful imprison-
ment.

The special Agents, Maguire and Shallowes, named by detective Allen and Bass, succeeded in recovering large Post Office robberies, and used the act to the Washington office. It is said that a considerable amount of the money has been recovered. The person detected is Robert W. Young Jr., aged about 20 years. He is now under bonds for trial.

Washington, City, Feb. 3.—The Douglas Demo-
crats are now too bright to consider what would be their best policy or conduct on the Kansas question. Their Republicans have held several caucuses and are fully agreed to resist, by all parliamentary means, the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. All are consolidating their strength for the struggle.

There are ten or eleven Indian delegations in Washington on business with the government.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the Treasury and George Vail, ex Cons., as new from New Jersey, to Consul to Glasgow.

Washington, City, Feb. 3.—Mr. Wilson offered an amendment to motion to refer the Kansas message to the committee on Territories, similar to that submitted yesterday by Mr. Davis in the House.

Mr. Trumbull desired to call a question of privi-
lege. He reported the motion of the Committee on the joint committee on the unorganized parts of the country, Bright and Fox.

Mr. Bayard objected. He thought the Kansas question more important, and it ought first to be settled as it involved considerations which might, perhaps, involve the stability of the Union.

Mr. Hale contended that as a question of privilege, the Senate was bound to consider and dispose of it, if a question of this kind could be disposed of by the action of the Senate, what ad-
vantage had such a question over any other?

Mr. Trumbull withdrew his motion, but would

not give up the question. The President's message was taken up. Mr. Wilson attacked the President's positions, saying that the history in the message was a specimen of gigantic misrepresentation of the history of Kansas. The President was not in the country when the Nebraska bill was passed. He was nominated to the Presidency for that reason, —Mr. Wilson denied the statement that the message that there had been a par-
liamentary meeting of the United States at defiance of the law.

There had been no such party or set of men there. While giving his version of the history of Kansas, he said that Governor Walker had been with the object of dividing the Free State and saving the Free State Democratic Party from slavery, and so make it a Pro-
-slavery State; that was his mission, was efficient, to accomplish that object. He de-
-sired the Lecompton Constitution, saying that he would rather have the Constitution with slavery than without it, because, with slavery, it might be personal.

It was a perversion of fact and truth in the President or anybody else to charge that the people of Kansas, by voting for the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution, intended in any way to give their sanction to it. They went to the ballot box on the 4th of July to blot out forever that Constitution. They knew that the people were against it by an overwhelming majority of five or six to one. They meant to overthrow Calhoun and his corrupt minions in the territory who have violated justice and stained their names by fraud, outrages and murder. The only way to do this was to elect men pledged against the constitution and who would come here, as they have, to ask Congress and the country to reject it as a fraud on the people of Kansas; and yes this act, fair and aboard, proclaimed in the country and the world, the President misrepresents and misstates.

We have had enough of this party quibbling in Congress, without exposing it; at the other end of the avenue we have the pleading of technicalities of all sorts which could be brought into a great question of this kind, and we have had all these wrangles in Kansas kept under color of law. They always rule under color of law. Instead of asking what is the will of the people of Kansas, have we Senators and Representatives now and then bring the President quibbling on technicalities and forms, by which the substance is to be lost to the people. Mr. Wilson is a high compliment to Mr. Douglass for his master advocacy of the great principle of the Nebraska Bill in opposition to the dictates of the slave power. For this the Senator from Illinois has been called a Black Republican. Any man was so called who refused to support this last inquiry, this last crowning act of infamy. No matter if his whole life had been devoted to the interests of Slavery, if he caused now and refused to assent to these palpable frauds he was to be crushed out of the party.

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There was not a more amiable people all the world over than these woolly heads. They were as gentle as sheep on the Senator's own pasture. Speaking of woolly heads reminded him of an anecdote which illustrates that Senator's position. He had heard of an individual who was suspected of slaying his neighbor's sheep; his neighbor one day came suddenly upon him, and said, "Ah! I am glad I have detected you at last." "Detected me in what?" "Killing my sheep." "Have's ears?" returned the offender. "Be cautious how you charge me with sheep-killing; but what if I did kill your sheep? I will kill any body's sheep that bites me while I am peacefully walking along the road." (Laughter.)

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Let the negroes alone, and let the Senators at-
tend to their own matters, and our sheep will not
bite nor disturb while you are peacefully pass-
ing over the road. (Laughter.) Mr. Brown was about to reply to former remarks of Mr. Douglass when Mr. Seward said he was quite sure the question on reference could not be taken this evening. He thought that he had better adjourn. They could digest what the Senator from Mississippi had said to-day and hear the remainder of his speech to-morrow.

Mr. Stuart merely wished to say that he should, at a proper time, pay full respects to Mr. Brown's criticisms, anecdotes and all.

After a short executive session the Senate ad-
joined.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2d.—The Herald's correspond-
ence states that it is reported here on good au-
thority, that Mr. Bushnell contemplates with-
drawing the troops from Utah.

Mr. Bernheimel, the Mormon Delegate, has submitted his resignation to the Administration, indicating the willingness of the Mormons to vacate Utah and colonize on some of the islands of the sea, outside of the jurisdiction of the United States, provided the government will purchase a fair valuation the Salt Lake City improve-
ments.

Mr. Bernheimel asks that Commissioners be sent out to arrange terms and details. Should these be agreed on Salt Lake City is to become a grand Military Station or depot for western troops. The Administration confidently expect that Kansas will be admitted as a State with the Lecompton Constitution, and the troops will be less opposed to the Northern and Western Democratic members that are generally said to be.

Atmospheric pressure, some time ago, a man who had led an immoral, dissipated life, applied for membership, stating that his conversion oc-
curred some fifty years previous. Whereupon a neighbor of his remarked, "Ah! I warrant his religion to be good, for, to my knowledge, he has had it preserved in whiskey for fifty years!"

This year an equally novel course is to be

preached. Sects are by some regarded as opposing parties in religion, and clergymen as party leaders. Narrowness and bigotry, or great laxity of religious principle are often ascribed as the cause of the existence of these sects, and the real

cause of their existence is the want of the real

and true love of God, and man, and the world.

Therefore a gentleman from each of six dif-
ferent denominations has been invited by the Pitt Street Chapel Association to answer this question: Why from love to God and man is he a Methodist, a Baptist, or whatever other preacher's denomina-
tion he is known by? The following day, Dr. Douglass has accepted the invitation via Rev. Mrs. Clark, Methodist Theological Seminary; Dr. Sykes, Baptist; Rev. Drs. Adams, Trinitarian Congregationalist; Randall, Episcopalian; and Gannett, Unitarian.

The series will be closed by a sermon from Rev. T. S. King. The sermons, although preached by different clergymen, are entirely independent. Each sermon is given to each preacher, to answer the question of the day, and is to be delivered in the pulpit on Sunday evening.

It is understood that the Lecompton Constitu-
tion will be referred to the Territorial Com-
mittee in the Senate and immediately voted upon, with the bill for the admission of Minnesota attached, and that they will be passed together.

Similar arrangements have been made in the House.

BIBLE EXEGESIS IN CONGRESS.

Says the correspondent of the New York Evening Post under date of January 25th.

The slavery question was agitated in the House to-day in an unexpected fashion. When the House went into committee, Lucius J. Garrott of Georgia, a new member, proceeded to deliver a set speech in defense of American slavery as a divine, humane and economical institution. Quite a sensation was created by his oration. He took up a small Bible and read from the Old Testament passages supposed to support slavery. Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois, orally asked leave to read certain Scripture passages, and did read them. Stanton of Ohio, asked Mr. Garrott if he was not ignorant, that the slavery of the Bible was not one of race or color—he did so in some confusion. He left this part of the subject for the economical argument, in which he was no more successful. Mr. Garrott is rather short, good-looking, with a good voice, but monotonous, good delivery and good nature. His admires, in various parts of his speech, as a wise man.

Mr. Hale contended that as a question of privilege, the Senate was bound to consider and dispose of it, if a question of this kind could be disposed of by the action of the Senate, what ad-
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-slavery State; that was his mission, was efficient, to accomplish that object.

He would rather have the Constitution with slavery than without it, because, with slavery, it might be personal.

The French State Trade.—According to letters received from Marseilles the transportation of

freight from the coast of Africa, for the French colonies, on board of French vessels has nearly been the cause of a serious conflict between the French and the English navies. A ship belonging to the port of Marseilles, and which was taking on board the coast of Madagascar, a cargo of negroes for the Islands of Bourbon, was threatened to be dealt with as a slave ship by Eng-

lish cruisers, and was obliged to return to France without having accomplished its object although a French man-of-war informed and endeavored to make its rights respected. Admiral Hamelin

gave way to some excitement on the occasion, and explanations have been exchanged on the subject between the Secretary of the Navy and Lord Cowley.

They knew that the people were against it by an overwhelming majority of five or six to one. They meant to overthrow Calhoun and his corrupt minions in the territory who have violated justice and stained their names by fraud, outrages and murder. The only way to do this was to elect men pledged against the constitution and who would come here, as they have, to ask Congress and the country to reject it as a fraud on the people of Kansas; and yes this act, fair and aboard, proclaimed in the country and the world, the President misrepresents and misstates.

Miscellaneous Summary.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Latest reports state that four persons were burned in the Ashtabula infirmary.

Sr. Louis.

THE AREA OF UTAH.—It is the will of the people of Kansas, by voting for the election of officers under the Lecompton Constitution, intended in any way to give their sanction to it. They went to the ballot box on the 4th of July to blot out forever that Constitution. They knew that the people were against it by an overwhelming majority of five or six to one. They meant to overthrow Calhoun and his corrupt minions in the territory who have violated justice and stained their names by fraud, outrages and murder. The only way to do this was to elect men pledged against the constitution and who would come here, as they have, to ask Congress and the country to reject it as a fraud on the people of Kansas; and yes this act, fair and aboard, proclaimed in the country and the world, the President misrepresents and misstates.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The capital of Mexico was barricaded, Sunday, Jan. 17 and in arms: the blood of citizens has already been shed in the streets; and a universal civil war seems now to impend upon this distracted and unhappy country.

A protest in Congress against the Constitution was read by the clerk, and the negroes from his Mis-
sissippi plantation, recently sold, are to be trans-
ferred to Madagasca to protect our flag in case of

war.

THE COMPTON DODGE & LOUISIANA PLANTER.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says that Mr. Dodge entered into a plating partnership with a gentleman of Baton Rouge, and that the negroes from his Mis-
sissippi plantation, recently sold, are to be trans-
ferred to Madagasca to protect our flag in case of

war.

THE WREATH CHAIR.—Miles, Rachel's son, was

murdered in a narrow escape of being buried alive. Miles

hours after the telegram reached Paris of her

death she was still breathing. The operator who

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THE DANTY SLAVERY BUGLE.

INSTANTANEOUS.

SPEECH OF CHARLES MACKAY.

The 90th Anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, was celebrated at Cincinnati on the 25th instant, in response to the toast—“The memory of Burns.”—Mr. Mackay spoke as follows:

I have been asked many times since my arrival in America whether I did not consider it to be a great privilege.

My reply has always been the same. It is a great privilege, and it will yet be greater than any privilege in the world—

privileges and more opportunities. But when I think of that little country in which I had the honor to be born—this small spot in the corner of the world—that dearly beloved corner of the earth, called Scotland, and remember the deep, broad,ounding mark which its children have made in the history of the world, I console myself for its moral and intellectual greatness, by the remembrance of its moral and intellectual greatness. I then doubt whether this mighty nation itself, which owes so much to the energy of Scotland, will surpass—although I own it may rival the historical grandeur of the nobles and illustrious, though poor little island of Caledonia. Scotland has produced many eminent and heroic men—men heroic in arms—men in every department of art—science and literature.

Among soldiers and patriots, it reckons Wallace and Bruce in older time, such men as Montrose, Claverhouse, Gough, Haig, McKay, in times more recent; and such men as Sir John Moore, Lord Lynedoch, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir Charles J. Napier, now of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, the hero of the Alma, in the present time. Among sailors, it reckons Admiral Duncan, Lord Cuthbert, Sir Charles Napier, among statesmen and administrators, it reckons Sir John Malcolm, and hosts of others, but who can have exceeded the British Empire in India. Among its orators, it includes Franklin, Melville, and Micahay, Amos, in great pulpits, it reckons Root, Douglass, Greeley, Mill. Among its preachers and divines, it is proud of John Knox, Blair and Chalmers. Amongst great historians (and it may be mentioned that almost the only historians of England are Scotchmen,) are Buchanan, Fardon, Hume, Robertson, Smollett, and Macaulay; among literary men, are that same Scott, Henry MacKenzie, “the Man of Feeling,” and Sir Walter Scott, the greatest novelist the world over—while in poets—birds worthy of the high name of poet—from the days of Allan Ramsay to those of Robert Burns, and from the days of Robert Burns to the present hour, are no numerous as to defy calculation, and no equalled as to exhaust eulogy.

And how is it that Scotland has become so remarkable among the nations? One reason is, that whatever a Scotchman’s resolve to do, he does it with all his might.

In art or arms, in colonization or in trade, in science or in literature, he works with a will. It is thus that he towers above men of more sluggish nature, and of purpose less endurable than his own.

Among all the Scotchmen who ever existed, there is one who stands prominent above the rest, as the representative of his country and his race—the bold man of a model nation—that man is Robert Burns. There is no other Scotchman whose name is so widely known. There is no other Scotchman whose memory is so affectionately cherished by his countrymen or so highly respected by them, who are not his countrymen, as that of this noble Scotchman—the incomparable poet—this bold man—the gentleman of nature’s own making.

To name his name in a foreign land, is to ring

the name of Scotland—the Scotchman, lauded by the waves of the Atlantic and the Northern Ocean, its romantic hills, its mountain fortresses, its pastoral scenes, its banks and braes, its bonnie bonnie lassies—the models of mild and affectionate womanhood, the sturdy Presbyterians, and the sturdy, warm-hearted people of all ranks and degrees.

Howe is not only beloved for his genius and independence, and for the mirror-like reflection in his writings, of all that is good, brave and true in the character of his countrymen—but for the very faults which the “nunq guid and the rigidly righteous” who above cast against his memory.

We all know, or should know, that we are human at the best, and that the failings of a good man should not be remembered by good men in an evil spirit. For this reason, the world deems tenderly with the failings of Robert Burns. His countrymen deal with them more tenderly still, for they remember in the language of the Bard himself,

“The light that led us, was light from Heaven;

and that his weaknesses, like those of King David, whose character is clearly delineated in his own—

and who, like him, with a peasant’s coat linked with lambswool, and by the collar which they occasioned, munched his heart until it gushed into a poet—why common joy or com-mo-joys, could have produced.

Burns excelled in every department of poetry.

If he had not been cut off in the very prime and flower of his wide-reaching intellect, it is impossible to say what grand flights of poetic achievement he might have displayed.

It was master of every string of the lyre. If it suited his purpose to make a new song be made a better song than any Scotchman ever made before. If it suited

him to make the frank and bold satire of Alice’s Day, or any inferior kind, the wail or song of a perishing literature, a little worthiness fragmenting by the roadside, the magic of his touch converted it into a jewel of immortal beauty, and fixed it forever in the remembrance of the world.

For patriotic sentiment and fervor, what can surpass the magnificent odes, “Soot who ha’ Wallace bleid,” or the “Vision” on which he so vividly, and so surely predicted his own future fame! For true pity, combined with a faithful portraiture of Scottish life, what can be more exquisite than the “Cotter’s Saturday Night?” As the expression of ardent, innocent love, surviving in Haworth, the home of the beloved one, on earth, what can equal the mournful beauty and solemnity of his song “Ye Mary in Heaven!” At the expression of love in all its moods, playful, tender or sorrowful, what can equal the other songs which he sketched over the world in general profession—masterpieces which thrill through all other love songs into the shade!

For melancholy, true tragic philosophy, couched in language which moves every heart, is there anything in literature which can surpass the words of the King of Scots, the addressed “To a Daisy,” and “To a Mouse.” For vanity dignified, where is the comparison that can be named, side by side, with “A man’s a man for himself?”

For wisdom, chastened by adversity, but not soured, where shall we find anything superior to his “Epistle to a Young Friend?” If it has an equal in English literature, it is only to be found in the writings of Polonius to his son in Hamlet, consisting like the unparallelled composition of the Scotch Bard, a whole code of sound sense and true morality. For constancy, fresh frank, and straightforward, good humor, and good-hearted, where can we find such songs as “Wife, brew a’ park o’ meat,” “Awful langsyne” and “Scotch drink?” For satire, well-barbed, well aimed, and well hit—what Gabriel, Great, Roman, or English, has transcribed “Whoo Willie,” “The Holy Fair,” “Death and the Harp,” and “The Two Dogs?” For wit and humor, mingled with pathos, as the lowest and highest art always is, what poems in any language are superior to the “Address to the Deil?” and to that most matchless of all his poems, the delight of the learned and unlearned, “Tam O’Shanter?”

It would go far to express for how far the merit of these odes, songs and ballads and Scotchmen—but I shall not imitate the example of the reverend Christopher North, at whose left hand I had the pleasure of sitting at the Burns Festival at Ayreshire, in this year 1851. Christopher, after a speech of half hours duration in honor of his favorite Bard, but he was not short after one hour by his impulsive auditory—just as he got through the list of his faults and his failings—and was preparing to lift him out of the mire, and place him on the highest pinnacle of glory.

The *Danty Slavery Bugle* presents the fact that now a single copy has been composed in New Orleans, and is sold for five dollars, including capital part payment is established.

SUMMER READING.

BY FRIENDS OF CONSCIENCE.

When spring the buds in daisies dressed,
And flushed the woods with maple buds,
I spied a little blue bird’s nest,
Within a cedar’s brawny sink.

Its old gray grass inland with her,
The summer’s sun had withered up,
And autumn’s scum still was there,

Though snows had brimmed it very cap;

What then? I heard a pilgrim hymn:

And half forgot the long neglect,

When perch’d upon the threshold rim

A little feathered architect.

And straw by straw the walls he wrought,

And half by hair the floor do spread;

And when his blue bird with her bright,

They slept within the nuptial bed.

Oh! how I loved my pranksome guest!

For him I loved his helpless too;

With jealous care I fenced their nest,

And watched them as they sang or flew.

So April passed; and gentle May

Went marching by with leaves and bee;

And two small blue-winged chicks had they

When summer broadened on the trees.

My very solitude had made

That tiny household seem more sweet;

And often to the bird I strayed,

To watch the nestlings chip and eat.

But when the palied autumn came,

And shook the boughs, and bared the wood,

I sought the feathered brood could blame,

Though sold their pony wingam stood:

For summer friends had come like these,

Like these the summer friends had flown:

When stormy winter stripped the trees,

They left the cold and me alone.

FAIRSON GREEN.

From the N. Y. Post of 19th ult.

Fairson Green is to have his usual donation party at Hempstead, Long Island, next Thursday.

No resident of that Island needs to be told who Fairson Green is, although he has been here more recent, and much more as Sir John Moore, Lord Lynedoch, Sir Ralph Abercromby, Sir Charles J. Napier, now of India, and Sir Colin Campbell, the hero of the Alma, in the present time. Among sailors, it reckons Admiral Duncan, Lord Cuthbert, Sir Charles Napier, among statesmen and administrators, it reckons Sir John Malcolm, and hosts of others, but who can have exceeded the British Empire in India. Among its orators, it includes Franklin, Melville, and Micahay, Amos, in great pulpits, it reckons Root, Douglass, Greeley, Mill. Among its preachers and divines, it is proud of John Knox, Blair and Chalmers.

Among great historians (and it may be mentioned that almost the only historians of England are Scotchmen,) are Buchanan, Fardon, Hume, Robertson, Smollett, and Macaulay; among literary men, are that same Scott, Henry MacKenzie, “the Man of Feeling,” and Sir Walter Scott, the greatest novelist the world over—while in poets—birds worthy of the high name of poet—from the days of Allan Ramsay to those of Robert Burns, and from the days of Robert Burns to the present hour, are no numerous as to defy calculation, and no equalled as to exhaust eulogy.

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Among all the Scotchmen who ever existed, there is one who stands prominent above the rest, as the representative of his country and his race—the bold man of a model nation—that man is Robert Burns. There is no other Scotchman whose name is so widely known. There is no other Scotchman whose memory is so affectionately cherished by his countrymen or so highly respected by them, who are not his countrymen, as that of this noble Scotchman—the incomparable poet—this bold man—the gentleman of nature’s own making.

To name his name in a foreign land, is to ring

the name of Scotland—the Scotchman, lauded by the waves of the Atlantic and the Northern Ocean, its romantic hills, its mountain fortresses, its pastoral scenes, its banks and braes, its bonnie bonnie lassies—the models of mild and affectionate womanhood, the sturdy Presbyterians, and the sturdy, warm-hearted people of all ranks and degrees.

Howe is not only beloved for his genius and independence, and for the mirror-like reflection in his writings, of all that is good, brave and true in the character of his countrymen—but for the very faults which the “nunq guid and the rigidly righteous” who above cast against his memory.

We all know, or should know, that we are human at the best, and that the failings of a good man should not be remembered by good men in an evil spirit. For this reason, the world deems tenderly with the failings of Robert Burns. His countrymen deal with them more tenderly still, for they remember in the language of the Bard himself,

“The light that led us, was light from Heaven;

and that his weaknesses, like those of King David, whose character is clearly delineated in his own—

and who, like him, with a peasant’s coat linked with lambswool, and by the collar which they occasioned, munched his heart until it gushed into a poet—why common joy or com-mo-joys, could have produced.

Burns excelled in every department of poetry.

If he had not been cut off in the very prime and flower of his wide-reaching intellect, it is impossible to say what grand flights of poetic achievement he might have displayed.

It was master of every string of the lyre. If it suited his purpose to make a new song be made a better song than any Scotchman ever made before. If it suited

him to make the frank and bold satire of Alice’s Day, or any inferior kind, the wail or song of a perishing literature, a little worthiness fragmenting by the roadside, the magic of his touch converted it into a jewel of immortal beauty, and fixed it forever in the remembrance of the world.

For patriotic sentiment and fervor, what can surpass the magnificent odes, “Soot who ha’ Wallace bleid,” or the “Vision” on which he so vividly, and so surely predicted his own future fame! For true pity, combined with a faithful portraiture of Scottish life, what can be more exquisite than the “Cotter’s Saturday Night?” As the expression of ardent, innocent love, surviving in Haworth, the home of the beloved one, on earth, what can equal the mournful beauty and solemnity of his song “Ye Mary in Heaven!” At the expression of love in all its moods, playful, tender or sorrowful, what can equal the other songs which he sketched over the world in general profession—masterpieces which thrill through all other love songs into the shade!

For melancholy, true tragic philosophy, couched in language which moves every heart, is there anything in English literature which can surpass the words of the King of Scots, the addressed “To a Daisy,” and “To a Mouse.” For vanity dignified, where is the comparison that can be named, side by side, with “A man’s a man for himself?”

For wisdom, chastened by adversity, but not soured, where shall we find anything superior to his “Epistle to a Young Friend?” If it has an equal in English literature, it is only to be found in the writings of Polonius to his son in Hamlet, consisting like the unparallelled composition of the Scotch Bard, a whole code of sound sense and true morality. For constancy, fresh frank, and straightforward, good humor, and good-hearted, where can we find such songs as “Wife, brew a’ park o’ meat,” “Awful langsyne” and “Scotch drink?” For wit and humor, mingled with pathos, as the lowest and highest art always is, what poems in any language are superior to the “Address to the Deil?” and to that most matchless of all his poems, the delight of the learned and unlearned, “Tam O’Shanter?”

It would go far to express for how far the merit of these odes, songs and ballads and Scotchmen—but I shall not imitate the example of the reverend Christopher North, at whose left hand I had the pleasure of sitting at the Burns Festival at Ayreshire, in this year 1851. Christopher, after a speech of half hours duration in honor of his favorite Bard, but he was not short after one hour by his impulsive auditory—just as he got through the list of his faults and his failings—and was preparing to lift him out of the mire, and place him on the highest pinnacle of glory.

The *Danty Slavery Bugle* presents the fact that now a single copy has been composed in New Orleans, and is sold for five dollars, including capital part payment is established.

LUCY STONE AND THE COLLECTOR.

SALE OF GERRIT SMITH AND BOY CHASE FOR TAXES.

About 2 o’clock on Friday afternoon, Consable Kyer, of Orange, N. J., proceeded to the residence of Lucy Stone, to sell property for taxes in accordance with the following notice, which was posted up at the railroad station:

“SALE FOR TAX.—Notice is hereby given that by the virtue of a warrant issued by A. H. French, Esq., J. P., to make the tax assessed against Lucy Stone, in the township of Orange, in the county of Essex, will, on Friday, the twenty-second day of January, instant, at two o’clock in the afternoon, be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, the following goods, to wit: Two tables, four chairs, one stand, and two pictures, to make the said tax and costs.

E. A. KYNES, Consable.

Orange, Jan. 18th, 1858.

The sale took place on the front piazza. The first article offered was a marble table, worth \$12, which was started at \$5, and knocked down at \$7.50.

The next articles were two steel plates (kitchen), one of Gerrit Smith and the other of Gov. S. P. Chase, which were sold together for \$3.

From those sales a sufficient sum was realized, and a small balance was paid to Lucy. She told the Consable that next year she and the year following, and every year until the tax was paid, the sum owing would have to be done. This response shows that she would let somebody else have the job, as it was not a pleasant duty for him to perform.

He then carried back into the house the articles of furniture which had not been sold, and again tried to get away, after vindicating the majority of the law in a satisfactory manner.

The public of Orange, we learn, will soon hear from Mrs. Lucy Stone, on this subject, at a meeting to be held in the town hall.

—*New York Evening Post.*

—*New York Tribune.*

—*New York Times.*

—*New York Herald.*

—*New York Daily News.*

—*New York Evening Post.*

—*New York Tribune.*

—*New York Daily News.*

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